



# Economic Growth Region 9

Statistical Data Report for June 2013, Released August 2013

## Regional and State Unemployment (seasonally adjusted)

Regional and state unemployment rates were little changed in June. Twenty-eight states had unemployment rate increases, eleven states had decreases, and eleven states and the District of Columbia had no change, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Thirty-seven states and the District of Columbia had unemployment rate decreases from a year earlier, seven states had increases, and six states had no change. The national jobless rate was unchanged from May at 7.6 percent but was 0.6 percentage point lower than in June 2012.

Nevada had the highest unemployment rate among the states in June, 9.6 percent. The next highest rates were in Illinois and Mississippi, 9.2 percent and 9.0 percent, respectively. North Dakota again had the lowest jobless rate, 3.1 percent. In total, 19 states had jobless rates significantly lower than the U.S. figure of 7.6 percent, nine states and the District of Columbia had measurably higher rates, and 22 states had rates that were not appreciably different from that of the nation.



## Economic Growth Region (EGR) 9

Bartholomew, Dearborn, Decatur, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Jennings, Ohio, Ripley, and Switzerland Counties.

## Unemployment Rates by State, June 2013 (seasonally adjusted)

U.S. - 7.6%  
Illinois - 9.2%  
**Indiana - 8.4%**  
Kentucky - 8.4%  
Michigan - 8.7%  
Ohio - 7.2%

Source: U.S. Department of Labor,  
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

## Unemployment Rank by County, June 2013 (high to low)

#21 - Jennings 9.8%  
#27 - Ripley 9.5%  
#45 - Jefferson 8.6%  
#51 - Ohio 8.4%  
#54 - Dearborn 8.3%  
#61 - Decatur 8.1%  
#67 - Franklin 8.1%  
#67 - Switzerland 7.8%  
#83 - Jackson 7.3%  
#90 - Bartholomew 6.6%

Source: Indiana Dept. of Workforce  
Development, Research and Analysis,  
Local Area Unemployment Statistics

## June 2013 Labor Force Estimates (not seasonally adjusted)

Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	June 2013 Rate	May 2013 Rate	June 2012 Rate
U.S.	157,089,000	144,841,000	12,248,000	7.8%	7.3%	8.4%
IN	3,202,296	2,924,911	277,385	8.7%	8.1%	8.5%
EGR 9	16,680	153,535	13,265	8.0%	8.1%	8.8%
Columbus MSA	42,744	39,910	2,834	6.6%	6.3%	6.5%
Bartholomew Co.	42,744	39,910	2,834	6.6%	6.3%	6.5%
Dearborn Co.	25,701	23,560	2,141	8.3%	8.0%	8.0%
Decatur Co.	13,034	11,974	1,060	8.1%	7.8%	8.4%
Franklin Co.	11,341	10,425	916	8.1%	8.1%	7.5%
Jackson Co.	21,713	20,128	1,585	7.3%	6.9%	7.2%
Jefferson Co.	16,317	14,910	1,407	8.6%	8.0%	8.5%
Jennings Co.	13,627	12,296	1,331	9.8%	9.2%	9.9%
Ohio Co.	3,113	2,853	260	8.4%	7.7%	8.2%
Ripley Co.	13,739	12,436	1,303	9.5%	9.1%	9.3%
Switzerland Co.	5,471	5,043	428	7.8%	7.2%	7.3%
Batesville City	3,256	2,992	264	7.8%	7.6%	7.4%
Brookville City	1,220	1,088	132	10.8%	11.1%	9.3%
Columbus City	23,876	22,228	1,648	6.9%	6.4%	6.8%
Greensburg City	5,827	5,354	473	8.1%	7.8%	10.2%
Lawrenceburg City	2,311	2,040	271	11.7%	10.8%	9.0%
Madison City	6,392	5,894	498	7.8%	7.3%	10.2%
North Vernon City	3,098	2,780	318	10.3%	9.9%	12.4%
Seymour City	9,127	8,443	684	7.5%	7.1%	8.7%

## Consumer Price Index (CPI-U Change), Unadjusted Percent Change to June 2013 from:

CPI Item	Jun-12	May-13	Jun-12	May-13
	Midwest Region*		U.S. City	
<b>All Items</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
Food & Beverages	1.4%	0.3%	1.4%	0.1%
Housing	2.4%	0.8%	2.3%	0.2%
Apparel	1.3%	-2.3%	0.8%	-1.4%
Transportation	2.9%	0.4%	2.5%	0.1%
Medical Care	2.8%	0.0%	2.8%	0.4%
Recreation	0.9%	0.1%	-1.8%	-0.6%
Education & Communication	1.3%	-0.2%	-3.5%	-0.4%
Other Goods & Services	2.2%	0.1%	1.0%	0.1%

\*Midwest region = Midwest Urban Average. Midwest Region includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

## Unemployment Claims, June 2013

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#### Initial Claims

June 1, 2013 - 171 (D)  
June 8, 2013 - 201 (D)  
June 15, 2013 - 143 (D)  
June 22, 2013 - 149 (D)  
June 29, 2013 - 152 (D)

#### Continued Claims

June 1, 2013 - 1,774  
June 8, 2013 - 1,758  
June 15, 2013 - 1,739  
June 22, 2013 - 1,715  
June 29, 2013 - 1,713

#### Total Claims\*

June 1, 2013 - 3,010  
June 8, 2013 - 3,007  
June 15, 2013 - 2,908  
June 22, 2013 - 2,871  
June 29, 2013 - 2,876

### State of Indiana

#### Initial Claims

June 1, 2013 - 3,976  
June 8, 2013 - 4,331  
June 15, 2013 - 4,082  
June 22, 2013 - 4,263  
June 29, 2013 - 4,334

#### Continued Claims

June 1, 2013 - 41,227  
June 8, 2013 - 40,389  
June 15, 2013 - 40,226  
June 22, 2013 - 39,989  
June 29, 2013 - 39,888

#### Total Claims\*

June 1, 2013 - 69,090  
June 8, 2013 - 68,077  
June 15, 2013 - 67,256  
June 22, 2013 - 66,889  
June 29, 2013 - 66,471

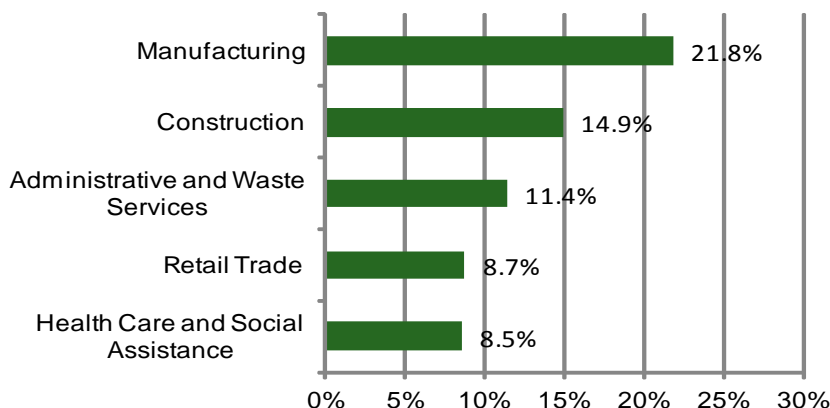
\*Total claims include EUC (Emergency Unemployment Compensation) and EB (State Extended Benefits). Please see [www.hoosierdata.in.gov](http://www.hoosierdata.in.gov) for additional information.

(D): Indicates one or more counties are excluded due to non-disclosure issues.

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, UI Statistics

## Percentage of Unemployment Claims for Top Five Region 9 Industries, June 2013

### Distribution as a Percent of Total



Source: Indiana Dept of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, UI Statistics

## WARN Notices

There are no WARN notices for June 2013 in EGR 9.

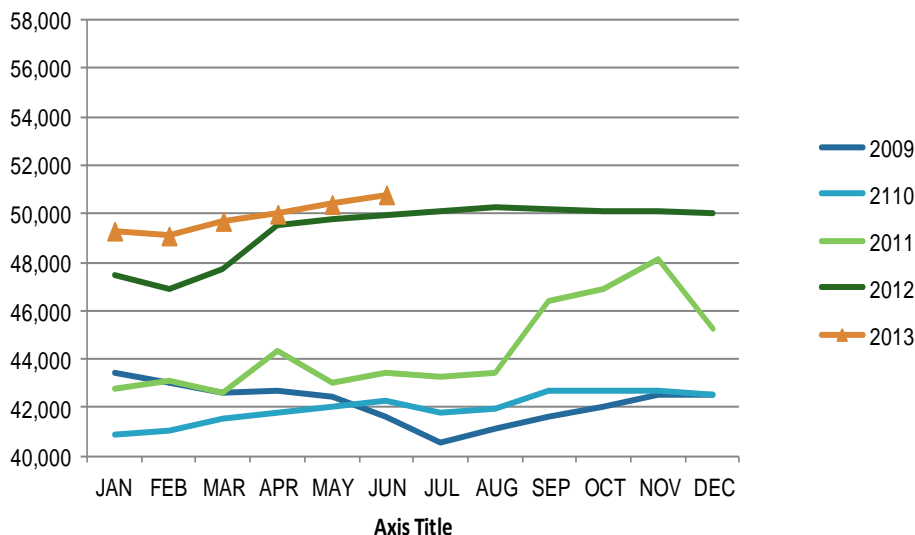
For information on WARN Act requirements, you may go to the U.S. Department of Labor Employment Training Administration Fact Sheet:

<http://www.doleta.gov/programs/factsht/warn.htm>

## Columbus Metropolitan Division Wage and Salaried Employment, June 2013

Industry	Jun-13	May-12	Jun-12	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
				Change	Change	Change	Change
				May-13 to June-13		June-12 to June-13	
<b>Total Non-farm</b>	50,800	50,300	48,700	500	1.0%	2,100	4.3%
<b>Total Private</b>	45,100	44,100	43,400	1,000	2.3%	1,700	3.9%
<b>Goods Producing</b>	20,700	20,000	19,600	700	3.5%	1,100	5.6%
<b>Service-Providing</b>	30,100	30,300	29,100	-200	-0.7%	1,000	3.4%
Private Service Providing	24,400	24,100	23,800	300	1.2%	600	2.5%
Mining, Logging and Construction	1,600	1,500	1,600	100	6.7%	0	0.0%
Manufacturing	19,100	18,500	18,000	600	3.2%	1,100	6.1%
Durable Goods	17,100	16,500	16,200	600	3.6%	900	5.6%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	7,700	7,600	7,500	100	1.3%	200	2.7%
Retail Trade	4,500	4,500	4,500	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Information	500	500	500	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	1,300	1,300	1,400	0	0.0%	-100	-7.1%
Professional and Business Services	5,500	5,500	5,400	0	0.0%	100	1.9%
Education and Health Services	4,100	4,100	3,900	0	0.0%	200	5.1%
Leisure and Hospitality	4,000	3,900	3,900	100	2.6%	100	2.6%
Other Services	1,300	1,200	1,200	100	8.3%	100	8.3%
<b>Government</b>	5,700	6,200	5,300	-500	-8.1%	400	7.6%
Federal Government	200	200	200	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Government	700	1,200	900	-500	-41.7%	-200	-22.2%
Local Government	4,800	4,800	4,200	0	0.0%	600	14.3%
Local Government Educational Services	1,700	1,900	1,100	-200	-10.5%	600	54.6%

## Columbus MSA Employment Trends



## Applicant Pool

### Top 20 Occupations Desired by Active Applicants on Their Resumes in the Past 12 Months

- 1 Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other -278
- 2 Customer Service Representatives -228
- 3 Helpers--Production Workers - 196
- 4 Production Workers, All Other - 196
- 5 Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand - 148
- 6 Office Clerks, General -143
- 7 Administrative Services Managers -133
- 8 Cashiers -133
- 9 Managers, All Other -117
- 10 First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers -113
- 11 Stock Clerks- Stockroom, Warehouse, or Storage Yard - 107
- 12 Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks -85
- 13 Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other -85
- 14 Nursing Assistants -81
- 15 Construction Laborers -78
- 16 Manufacturing Production Technicians -76
- 17 Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive -76
- 18 Maintenance and Repair Workers, General -73
- 19 Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants -72
- 20 Shipping, Receiving, and Traffic Clerks -72

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

# Linking firms with establishments in BLS microdata

(Excerpted from Bureau of Labor Statistics Monthly Labor Review June 2013)

The Bureau of Labor Statistics collects data from employers about their establishments. For certain applications, however, researchers inside and outside the Bureau need data on firms. For example, in an earlier *Monthly Labor Review* article, Elizabeth Handwerker, Mina Kim, and Lowell Mason attempted to find all of the establishments associated with the 500 largest multinational manufacturing firms identified in surveys conducted by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). Other researchers have suggested merging BLS microdata with additional datasets containing information about firms. This article (1) gives an overview of the complex relationship between firms, on the one hand, and their establishments and establishment identifiers, on the other, and (2) outlines the efforts involved in linking establishment data into firms.

The backbone of all employer microdata at the Bureau is the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). Covering approximately 9 million establishments nationwide and 98 percent of U.S. employment, this dataset contains quarterly records of all U.S. business establishments subject to state Unemployment Insurance (UI) laws. The records of the QCEW include monthly employment and quarterly total payroll data, based on the quarterly contribution reports employers submit to the state agencies responsible for administering UI programs. Each establishment in the QCEW is an economic unit, such as a farm, mine, factory, or store that produces goods or provides services. Establishments typically have a single physical location and are engaged in one type of economic activity.

In recent years, several researchers have expressed interest in merging corporate datasets compiled from firms' mandatory filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) with QCEW data, using firms' federal Employer Identification Numbers (EINs) as the identifier for linking firm data to the establishment data of the QCEW. However, there is no simple way to use EINs to find, for a given firm, all of that firm's establishments in the confidential microdata of the QCEW. Although every establishment in the QCEW is associated with both a federal EIN and a state UI account number, businesses may use one EIN for the UI tax system and other, different EINs for other tax systems. Put another way, both EINs and UI account numbers define businesses for tax purposes, but a firm may have more than one EIN and more than one UI account number. Thus, firms may use one EIN in filings with the SEC and a different EIN (or set of EINs) in reporting to the UI system. Also, firms that span multiple states will have a different UI account in each state, and large, complex firms may use numerous EINs across many states.

The BLS Business Employment Dynamics program publishes estimates by firm size, based on QCEW data. These estimates, however, are calculated at the EIN level. In other words, there are no true firm identifiers, other than EINs and UI accounts, in the QCEW.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor,  
<http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2013/article/linking-firms-with-establishments-in-bls-microdata-1.htm>

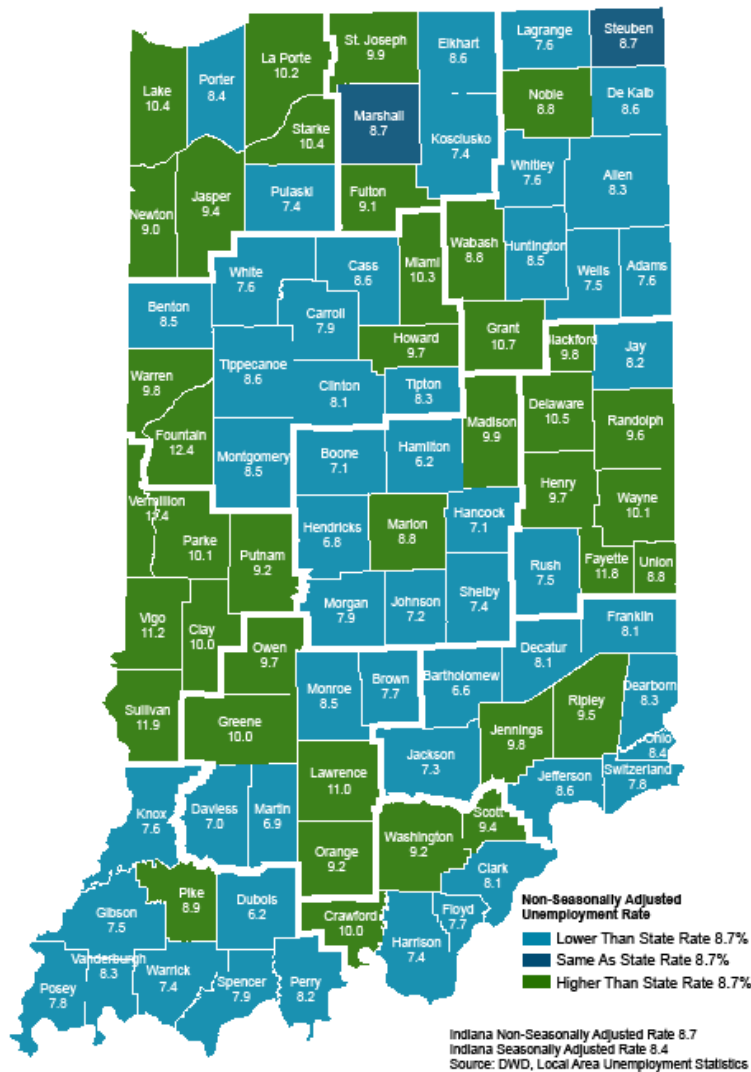
## Frequently Listed Jobs

*Top 20 Job listings by number of openings in Region 9 for the month of June 2013*

- 1 Production Workers, All
- 2 Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other
- 3 Mechanical Engineers
- 4 Electronics Engineers, Except Computer
- 5 First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers
- 6 Engineers, All Other
- 7 Chemists
- 8 Demonstrators and Product Promoters
- 9 Electronics Engineers, Except Computer
- 10 Maintenance and Repair Workers, General
- 11 Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners
- 12 Stock Clerks-Stockroom, Warehouse, or Storage Yard
- 13 Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners
- 14 Food Servers, Nonrestaurant
- 15 Construction Laborers
- 16 Cutting and Slicing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders
- 17 Education, Training, and Library Workers, All Other
- 18 Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers
- 19 Software Developers, Applications
- 20 Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

# County Unemployment Rates June 2013



INDIANA  
**WORKFORCE**  
 DEVELOPMENT  
 AND ITS **WorkOne** CENTERS

## Questions?

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